

ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
INVASION  
BY THE  
*Chevalier's* SON;

HIS  
MAJESTY'S MESSAGES  
to both *Houses of Parliament*  
on that Occasion;

THE  
Principal ADDRESSES, all the  
LETTERS and PAPERS publish'd at  
Home and Abroad ;

AS ALSO  
The Vigorous METHODS taken by the  
GOVERNMENT to destroy the Design, by  
suppressing any Insurrections from *Papists* ;  
with the *Declaration* they are obliged to  
sign, and the OATHS they are to take,  
or retire ten Miles from *London*.

---

L O N D O N :

Sold by M. COOPER in *Pater-Noster-Row*. 1744

[ Price One Shilling. ]

# ACCOUNT

IN A STATE

OF THE

MANUFACTURES

IN THE

ON THE

Principal and

Partners and

Home and

and

The various

Government

supporting

with the

sign and

of the

and

and



By Advice from Rome of the Fourteenth of



Court of the Chevalier de St. George, which

by the Court of the Chevalier de St. George, which

AN AUTHENTICK

that City, and the more, because his eldest

some of the Court of the Chevalier de St. George, which

call me, such as took the Liberty to the

Meaning of his not appearing, were some

times told, that he had a Cold, and at others,

that he was gone to take the Air in the Coun-

try, but when the Court of the Chevalier de St. George, which

for a Fortnight, they were at last understood

by Lord Darnley, in Ceremony to

Court on the Eighth, and now living publicly

to his line, and now living publicly

late arrived in France, and proposed to

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

make the Campaign in the Army of the in-

By Advices from *Rome* of the Fourteenth of *January* last we are inform'd, that ever since the Beginning of that Month, N. S. there had been a more than ordinary Hurry in the Court of the Chevalier *de St. George*, which, by degrees, attracted the whole Attention of that City, and the more, because his eldest Son did not appear, as usual, upon publick Occasions. Such as took the Liberty to ask the Meaning of his not appearing, were sometimes told, that he had a Cold, and at others, that he was gone to take the Air in the Country; but after People's continuing in Suspence for a Fortnight, they were at last undeceiv'd by Lord *Dunbar's* going in Ceremony to Court on the Eighth, and notifying publicly to his Holiness, that the young Chevalier was safely arrived in *France*, and propos'd to make the Campaign in the Army of the Infant *Don Philip*.

And it soon afterwards appear'd, that on the Ninth of *January* he set out for *Cisterna* in his Post-Chaise, with his usual Servants, at Ten in the Morning, leaving behind him his youngest Brother, on Pretence of his delicate Constitution, who was to follow. The Keys of the Gate of *Rome*, call'd *St. John*, were by a previous Order left there for this Purpose the Night before. At his Arrival at the Gate, it was open'd for him and shut again. A small Distance from the Gate he order'd his Chaise to be stopt, telling his Governor, who



who was with him in the Chaise, that he would go on Horse-back, and by Way of *Albano*, in order to arrive the sooner at *Cisterne*, to which End three of his Saddle-Horses and a Groom were ready, as he himself had order'd the Day before, with the most rigorous Injunctions of Secrecy, that it should not be known to his Father or Brother, lest he might be prevented going Post. The Governor, who was acquainted with all this, seemingly oppos'd the Design, and spoke aloud sometimes in *English* and sometimes in *Italian*, intreating him in the strongest Manner, not to expose himself to the Danger of catching Cold, and the Accidents of riding Post so far in such bad Roads and bad Weather, with which his Father would be highly offended if he was acquainted with it. The Contest lasted some Time, and with an Appearance of Obstinacy on both Sides. The Motive which the Pretender's Son alledged, was, to gain some Hours and to arrive sooner at *Cisterne*. The Governor at last yielded to his Entreaties, and the young Man being on Horse-back, attended by one Person and a Groom only, went full gallop towards *Albano*. The Governor, apparently afflicted and much displeased, before he got into the Chaise again, fell on purpose into a Ditch, to divert the Postillion and the People that were with him from observing which Way the Pretender's Son went. About half a Mile out of the Gate

Gate the Pretender's Son quitted the great Road, turning a cross Way that leads to *Frascati*; where, being out of Sight of his own People, and being too early for any Passengers, he changed his Wig and Hat, and every thing that could discover him, and put on another Wig and a Courier's Cap, which cover'd all his Face excepting his Eyes; the French Groom likewise changing his Cloaths. The other Person who was with them went on by *Frascati* to *Albano* with the Cloaths the young Man and the Servants had quitted; and according to his Instructions, went from thence to *Cisterna* the same Evening, to acquaint the younger Brother with the Reason of the Elder's not coming, pretending that he had fallen from his Horse and hurt himself a little, which obliged him to stay a Day or two at *Albano*, intreating him in the strongest manner, in the Name of his Brother, not to mention any thing of the Accident of the Fall, not to alarm their Father, who would be greatly offended, and desiring that no Body would go to him. He asked for two of the young Man's Shirts, with which he returned immediately to *Albano*. The Pretender's eldest Son, after having changed his Cloaths, as mentioned, returned by the Way of *Frascati* towards *Rome*, and going round the Walls, proceeded to *Caprarola*, Cardinal *Aquaviva's* House, with his own Horses, stopping only an Hour at *Monti*  
*Rossa*



*Rossa* to refresh them. He arrived there at nineteen Hours, his Servant personating an Officer in the *Spanish* Service, and he a Courier from *Civita Castellane*. Cardinal *Aquaviva* had caused two Post-horses to be ready for him, with which he proceeded Post with the greatest Dispatch, notwithstanding the great Snows that fell that Day, and the extreme Difficulties he met with upon the Mountain of *Radicofani*, which he passed in the Night. He was provided with the Badge of a *Spanish* Courier, and Passports which Cardinal *Aquaviva* had previously and with Deceit obtained from the Foreign Ministers at *Rome*, in the Name of Marquis *Spinelli*, a Relation of his; which Passports were to be made use of in *Tuscany*, and to facilitate his being readily furnished with Horses in the Cross-Roads,

Travelling in this Manner Night and Day, he arrived in the Afternoon of the 11th, at *Massa*, where he wrote the first Letter to his Father. After a short Rest at *Massa*, he continued his Journey towards *Genoa*, where he arrived the 13th in the Morning. Addressing himself to the *Spanish* Post-master there, to whom he had been previously recommended by Cardinal *Aquaviva*, as an Officer and a Courier that travelled with Dispatches of the last Consequence, there he went to Bed for the first Time, and took half a Day's Rest. From *Genoa* he was to proceed Post to *Finale*, where an Embarkation

tion was ready to convey him to *Antibes*. Cardinal *Aquaviva* and *Bali Tencin* were the chief Contrivers of this mysterious Journey; the first directed it; and to the latter was left the Execution of it; the Cardinal furnished the Means, and procured the necessary Passports in Quality of Minister from *Spain*; and the other has had part in the whole Design; and lent his *Maitre & Hôtel Goudine*, who they now say did not accompany him; but proceeded two Days before to prepare for his Passage, and to provide a proper Bill of Health at *Massa*, without which he could not have entered into the State of *Genoa*. The Post-master *Banadini*, who privately was dispatched to *Rome* on *Christmas Night*, went to accompany an *Englishman*, who belonged to the Pretender's Son. The Circumstances which rendered it impossible for the most Vigilant to discover his Departure, were the Letters which the Duke *Gaetani* continually wrote from *Cisterna* to the Dutchess and his Acquaintance at *Rome*, to inform them that both the Pretender's Sons were in good Health, and diverted themselves extremely well, having plenty of Game, large Quantities of which were several Times sent to *Rome* to diverse People. It is believed that the Duke *Gaetani* was not made privy to the Secret of the Departure, but really believed he was ill at *Albano*; but that he had been engaged to



conceal the eldest Son's not being at *Cisterna* by the Entreaties of the youngest Son in the Name of his Brother, in order that the Father might not be alarmed by his pretended Fall. All the Accounts agree in the chief Particulars of this Relation, but they differ only with regard to one Circumstance, whether the Pretender's Son or his Servant personated the Courier, but most agree in the first. The last Accounts say, he was joined at *Genoa* by an *Englishman*, and that from thence he went to *Savona*, where he was obliged to stay three Days on account of the bad Weather. It is said he embarked there for *Antibes*, by Means of a Passport which was obtain'd from Admiral *Matthews*, under the Name of a Cardinal's Secretary; but from that Time we had no certain Account of him, till the twenty-second Instant, when the Captain of one of the *Dover* Packet-Boats brought an Account of his being at *Calais*; and by the *French* Mails, brought over in this Packet-Boat, which had been stopt for about a Week at *Calais*, we had an Account from *Paris*, that on the Tenth his Most Christian Majesty caused the Colonels, whose Regiments were quartered in *Flanders*, to come to *Versailles*, and gave them Orders to set out in 24 Hours for *Dunkirk*, where they were to be told the Place of their Destination: That accordingly they set out the *Sunday* Evening following, to the Number of

Twenty-one, for *Dunkirk*, eight whereof were Lieutenant-Generals, amongst whom were the Count *de Saxe*, the Prince *de Monaco*, and M. *de Matignon*; and that Ships were there prepared for several Embarkations, the first of which was to be of 15,000 Men, after receiving the Signal of a Revolution in *England*.

This being communicated to his Majesty by undoubted Authority, the Duke of *Newcastle* acquainted the House, Feb. 15. 1743, that he had a Message from His Majesty, under His Royal Sign Manual, which His Majesty had commanded him to deliver to their Lordships; and the same was read by the Lord Chancellor, and is as follows:

GEORGE R.

**H**IS Majesty having received undoubted Intelligence, that the eldest Son of the Pretender to His Crown is arrived in *France*, and that Preparations are making there to invade this Kingdom, in Concert with disaffected Persons here; and that such Invasion is to be supported by the Squadron of *French* Men of War, which has been cruizing several Days in the *British* Channel: His Majesty has judged it proper to acquaint the House of Lords with an Intelligence of such high Importance to his Crown, and to the Peace and Security of these Kingdoms;

doms; and His Majesty doubts not, from the experienced Zeal, Duty, and Affection of the House of Lords, that they will strengthen his Hands, and concur in all such Measures as shall be necessary for disappointing and defeating so dangerous an Attempt, and for the Security of His Person and Government, and the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of these Kingdoms.

G. R.

In Answer to this Message, the following Address was presented to his Majesty.

*The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, return Your Majesty our humble Thanks for having been graciously pleased to acquaint us that You have received undoubted Intelligence of the Pretender's eldest Son being arrived in *France*, and of the Preparations which are making there to invade this Kingdom, in Concert with disaffected Persons here.



As this Mark of Your Majesty's just Confidence in us, demands our most grateful Acknowledgments, so we cannot but look upon such a Design with the utmost Indignation and Abhorrence.

Loyalty, Duty, and Affection to Your Majesty, Concern for ourselves and our Posterity; every Interest and every Motive that can warm or engage the Hearts of *Britons* and Protestants, call upon us, on this important Occasion, to exert our utmost Endeavours, that, by the Blessing of God, Your Enemies may be put to Confusion; and we do, with the greatest Sincerity and Firmness, give Your Majesty the strongest Assurances, that we will, with the warmest Zeal and Unanimity, take the most effectual Measures to enable Your Majesty to frustrate and defeat so desperate and insolent an Attempt, and to secure and preserve Your Royal Person and Government, and the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of these Kingdoms.

And we beg Leave to declare to Your Majesty, and to the whole World, that it is the fixed Resolution and Purpose of our Hearts, at the Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, to support and defend Your Majesty, and Your undoubted Right and Title to the Crown of these Realms, and the Protestant Succession in Your Royal House, in Opposition to, and Defiance of the Pretender  
and

and his Adherents, and all Your Majesty's Enemies.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious ANSWER.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

**I** Thank you heartily for this zealous and affectionate Address. I make no Doubt, but the Vigour and Unanimity, which you have expressed on this Occasion, will, by the Blessing of God, enable Me to defeat the evil Designs of Our Enemies; and you may be assured, that no Care, or Precaution has been, or shall be wanting on My Part, for the Defence and Welfare of My Kingdoms.

A few Days afterwards, viz. Feb. 24, the Duke of Newcastle, by His Majesty's Command, laid before the House his Grace's Letter to Mr. Thompson, His Majesty's Minister at Paris, dated Feb. 3, 1743-4; Extracts of Mr. Thompson's Letters, in Answer thereunto, and the Information upon Oath of Captain Alexander Ridley, Master of one of His Majesty's Packet-Boats at Dover, Feb. 24, 1743-4; which Letters, Extracts, and Informations were read, and are as follow:

Whitehall, Feb. 3, 1743-4.

S I R,

**H**IS Majesty having receiv'd Advice, that the Pretender's eldest Son set out from Rome on the 27th or 28th of Dec. O. S.  
for

for *France*, and that he actually arriv'd at *Antibes* on the 17th past; it is His Majesty's Pleasure, that you should immediately go to *Monf. Amelot*, and let him know, that His Majesty, considering the Engagements His most Christian Majesty is under, by Treaties, with regard to the Pretender and his Descendants, had commanded you to acquaint him with the Informations the King had receiv'd; and that His Majesty did not doubt, but that if those Accounts were well founded, His most Christian Majesty would, pursuant to the Treaties, give effectual Orders, that the said Person may be obliged forthwith to quit the *French King's* Dominions, if he should be still there; and that he may not be countenanced, or protected by any of His most Christian Majesty's Officers or Subjects.

You will transmit to me the Answer, that *Monf. Amelot* shall give you from His most Christian Majesty, that I may acquaint the King with it.

I am, &c.

*Holles Newcastle.*

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thompson,  
to the Duke of Newcastle.*

*Paris, Feb. 4th, 1743-4.*

I Receiv'd this Morning the Honour of  
Your Grace's Dispatch of the 3d Instant,  
O. S.



O. S. by *Hammond* the Messenger, just as I was going to *Monf. Amelot's*; so that no Time was lost in executing the Commands your Grace was pleased to send me from His Majesty. I had very little Talk with *Monf. Amelot* upon this Subject. I told him, that the News which had been publick here for this Week past, had likewise reached *London*, where I heard, that People were greatly scandalized at it; that I had now Orders from the King, to tell him (*Monf. Amelot*) what His Majesty had heard of this Matter; and to represent to him, that considering the Engagements His most Christian Majesty was under to the King, with respect to the Pretender and his Descendants, by virtue of the most solemn Treaties, His Majesty did not doubt, but upon the Representations I was now ordered to make, this Person would not only be obliged to retire out of *France*, if he was actually in it, but that His most Christian Majesty would also fulfil, in all Respects, the Engagements He was under to the King on account of the Pretender, his Descendants, and Adherents. In a Word, I told him, that, not to go beyond, or fall short of what I was directed to say to him, nor to make a Mistake of any Kind, I would, if he pleased, read to him your Grace's Letter to me, which he desired I would. When I had done, *Monf. Amelot* told me, how that I spoke to him by Order, he must likewise receive the *French King's* Commands. He  
promised

promised he would speak to the King the very first Opportunity, and would acquaint me immediately with his most Christian Majesty's Pleasure.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, to the Duke of Newcastle.*

*Paris, 14th Feb. 1743-4.*

**I**N my Letter of this Day Se'nnight, I had the Honour to acquaint your Grace with what Mons. *Amelot* had said to me upon my communicating to him the Orders I had received, to speak to him about the Arrival of the Pretender's Son in *France*, viz. That he could give no Answer till he had seen the King. I heard nothing more of him from that Time till this Morning, that I went to *Versailles*, where Mons. *Amelot*, by Order of His most Christian Majesty, was pleased to make me a kind of Declaration to the following Effect: That Engagements entered into by Treaties, are not binding any farther than those Treaties are religiously observed by the contracting Parties on all Sides: That when the King of *England* shall have caused Satisfaction to be given upon the repeated Complaints that have been made to Him, of the Infractions of those very Treaties of which He now demands the Performance, which Violations were committed by His Orders, His most Christian Majesty will then explain

explain Himself upon the Demand now made by Mr. *Thompson* in the Name of His *Britannick* Majesty. The Words, as I wrote them down in *Monf. Amelot's* Presence, and from his own Mouth, are, " Les Engagemens  
 " portés par les Traites n'obligent, qu'autant  
 " qu'ils sont religieusement observés d'un Part  
 " et d'autre. Quand le Roy d'Angleterre  
 " aura fait raison des Plaintes, qui Luy ont  
 " été portées à plusieurs Reprises, au Sujet des  
 " Contraventions commises par Ses Ordres,  
 " contre les memes Traites, qu'il reclame,  
 " Sa Majesté Tres-Chrétienne donnera pour  
 " lors des Eclaircissements sur la Demande  
 " faite par M. *Thompson* de le Part du Roy  
 " de la Grande Bretagne.

*Monf. Amelot* made some little Difficulty at first, to let me take this down in Writing, because the Demand, he said, had been made only verbally. To which I replied, it was true, neither did I ask him to give me any Thing in Writing; but as this seemed to be of great Consequence, I desired Leave to write it down to help my Memory.

*The Information upon Oath, of Capt. Alexander Ridley, Master of one of His Majesty's Packet Boats at Dover.*

WHO saith, That he sailed from *Dover* on *Tuesday* the 14th Instant, and arrived the same Day at *Calais*. Upon his Arrival there, he was ordered to haul his Vessel



into a Place called *Paradise*, where seized and condemned Vessels usually lie; that several *English* Merchant Ships were the same Day ordered into the same Place; that on *Friday* the 17th, the *English* Mail from *Paris* arrived at *Calais*, upon which this Informant applied to the Post-Master of *Calais*, to know whether he might proceed with it to *England*, who told him, he must not go to *England*; that on the same Day *Hammond* the Messenger arrived at *Paris*, with Dispatches from *Mr. Thompson*, and went to the Governor to know whether he might proceed to *England*, which he was not permitted to do; that on *Saturday* the 18th the said Messenger delivered in a private Manner to this Informant, *Mr. Thompson's* Dispatches, which he immediately concealed in a very private Place on Board his Vessel: That on *Monday* or *Tuesday* last, another *English* Mail arrived at *Calais*, upon which the Post-Master came to this Informant, and asked him whether he would sail with the Mails for *England*? which he said, he was ready to do; but the Mails were not delivered him till the next Day, viz. *Wednesday*; that the same Day, between two and three o'Clock in the Afternoon, a File of *Musqueteers*, with some Officers, came on Board, and searched his Vessel very strictly, and particularly asked him, whether he had not the *English* Messenger's Dispatches for the Duke of *Newcastle* on Board? which he denied:

That

That this Informant asked the Commandant, whether the Messenger might not proceed to *England*? which the Commandant said he might do; upon which this Informant sent his Mate to acquaint the Messenger with it, and to desire him to come on Board; but as the Messenger was preparing to come on Board, he was stopt on the Key by the Commandant, and others, who asked him for his Dispatches; but he told them he had no Dispatches, only a few private Letters, which he shewed them; that upon this the Mate returned on Board, and having acquainted this Informant, that the Messenger was detain'd, he immediately put to Sea, and arrived the same Night past Twelve o'Clock at *Dover*, from whence he immediately sent his Vessel, with his Mate, to Sir *John Norris* in the Downs, to acquaint him with what he had observed and heard at *Calais*.

This Informant further saith, that he heard, whilst he was at *Calais*, that there were between twenty and thirty Transports in *Dunkirk* Road; that seven or eight small Men of War were also there, and sixteen more Men of War expected; that there were several *Dunkirk* Pilots still at *Calais*, and several Captains of *French* Merchant-men taken up to serve as Pilots on board the Fleet; that it was the common Talk at *Calais*, that fifteen thousand Men were to be embarked on Board Transports, in order to make a Descent

upon some Part of His Majesty's Dominions, and that Part of the said Troops were already embarked, and the rest preparing for embark-  
 ing ; that four Battalions of *French* Foot march-  
 ed on *Monday* last from *Calais* to *Dunkirk*, in  
 order, as was said publickly at *Calais*, to be  
 embarked at *Dunkirk* ; that amongst the  
 Troops embarking, and to be embarked, there  
 were some Dragoons, who carried their Bri-  
 dles and Saddles with them, but not their  
 Horses ; that some said, the landing was to  
 be in *Kent*, others, in *Scotland* ; that Count  
*Saxe* arrived at *Calais* on *Thursday* the 14th  
 instant (on which Day the Embargo was laid  
 at *Calais*, *Boulogne*, and *Dunkirk*) and went  
 to *Dunkirk* (as this Informant was told) the  
*Saturday* following, in order to take upon  
 him the Command of the Troops designed  
 for the Invasion ; that there were several *Irish*  
 Officers, and others, in company with Count  
*Saxe* ; among which there was a Person whom  
 this Informant saw upon the Key, and who  
 was said by the *French* there to be the Pre-  
 tender's eldest Son, and whom they called  
 publickly the Chevalier, and seemed to pay  
 him a great deal of Respect ; that the said  
 Person is a tall slim young Man, of about  
 twenty-four Years of Age ; that the Exami-  
 nant could not see his Face distinctly ; and  
 that there was another young Man in com-  
 pany with him, who was said to be his Bro-  
 ther.

This



This Informant further saith, that he was told the Transports at *Dunkirk* were not victualled for more than four or five Days; that there was a Ship loaded at *Calais* with Provision for the Fleet; that they had heard of the Embargo laid upon Provision in *Ireland*, at which they expressed great Concern and Resentment.

That it was the common Report at *Calais*, that there had been an Action in the *Mediterranean*, between Admiral *Matthews's* Squadron, and the *French* and *Spanish* Squadrons; that this Informant heard a Letter read (but does not remember the Date of Time or Place) which was written to a *French* Officer by his Brother, who, as this Informant heard, lives near *Toulon*, in which, he says, that he saw several *French* Ships without Masts.

This Informant further saith, that on *Friday* or *Saturday* last an *Englishman* was brought from *Dunkirk* to *Calais*, where he is confined; the Occasion of his Imprisonment is said to be, his having hired a *French* Vessel to bring Dispatches to *England*; that this Person is supposed to be Mr. *Laye*, His Majesty's Agent at *Dunkirk*.

*Alexander Ridley,*

Upon

Upon this Information, both Houses being assembled, order'd an humble Address to be presented to His Majesty, to return His Majesty Thanks for communicating to them the Intelligence which he had lately receiv'd, relating to the Invasion of this Kingdom, design'd to be made by *France*, in Favour of a Popish Pretender, and to express their utmost Indignation at the evasive and presumptuous Answer which has been returned by the Court of *France*, to the Representation made in his Majesty's Name by his Minister at *Paris*, upon this Occasion; and to give His Majesty the strongest Assurances, that they would, at the Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes, stand by and support His Majesty against *France*, and any other Power whatsoever, that shall presume to assist or countenance the Pretender, or any of his Descendants, or Adherents; or to invade, or commit any Hostilities against His Majesty's Kingdoms; not doubting but that so desperate and daring an Attempt against His Majesty's Crown, and the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of this Nation, would create the highest Detestation in all his Majesty's Subjects, and raise a truly *British* Spirit in Defence of His Majesty's Sacred Person, and in Maintenance of those invaluable Rights, against *France*, or any other Power that shall presume to attack or disturb these Kingdoms,

in

in the quiet Possession of the many Blessings they enjoy'd under His Majesty's auspicious Government.

Which being presented on Feb. 25, 1743, His Majesty was pleased to say, That He thank'd them for the repeated Assurances of their unalterable Zeal, Duty, and Affection to him on this Oecasion, and had the utmost Confidence in their vigorous Support.

Upon this News, and the *French* Fleet's sailing from *Brest* and cruising in our Channel, Sir *John Norris* was immediately ordered to *Spithead*, and a Fleet of upwards of twenty Sail of the Line of Battle was in a few Days got ready to prevent any Attempts the *French* might make; and on *February* the 28th past, a Proclamation was issu'd, requiring all Justices of the Peace to put the Laws strictly in Execution against Papists and Non-jurors, and that they tender to them the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration, and also the Declaration made in the 30th Year of King *Charles* the Second, and empowering them to take from those who shall refuse the said Oath and Declaration, their Horses and Arms, and order them to depart ten Miles from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*; but such as use any Trade or manual Art, and foreign Merchants, Servants to Ambassadors, &c. were excepted.

Pursuant



Pursuant to the said Proclamation, the Justices of the Peace met in all the Parishes of the City and Suburbs, and gave Direction for the Church-wardens and Constables to make strict Enquiry after all Roman Catholics, and return their Names and Places of Abode. Also the Principal Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance gave Directions for the Discovery of Arms in any Port of *Great Britain*, offering a Reward of twenty five Pounds for every hundred Arms so found. Accordingly a great Number, said to be 5000, was seiz'd at a Merchant's House at *Plymouth*; and also a large Parcel of Arms and Scull-caps at the *Bell-Savage-Inn* on *Ludgate-Hill*, pack'd up for the Country.

About this Time *William Cecil*, Esq; a Gentleman upwards of fourscore Years of Age, and who had been confin'd to his Apartments some Years with Lameness, was taken up, and being examin'd by a Committee of Lords of the Privy Council, was committed Prisoner to the Tower of *London* for High Treason. Mr. *Carte* also, a Nonjuring Clergyman, and some other Writers of disaffected and inflaming Pamphlets, were taken into Custody. The Earl of *Barrymore*, Member of Parliament for *Wigan*, being suspected, was also detained, his House search'd, and a File of Musqueteers placed about him. But in the midst of these Alarms and Suspicions, a Spirit of Unanimity and  
*British*

*British* Loyalty arose, and shew'd itself in the following Addresses.

*The humble ADDRESS of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, presented on Saturday, Feb. 18.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, having heard, that Attempts are forming by the common Disturbers of the Peace and Tranquillity of *Europe*, in Favour of a Popish Pretender, to interrupt that Happiness we thankfully enjoy under your Majesty's Government, humbly beg Leave to take this earliest Opportunity, to express our greatest Concern for, and Abhorrence of this Indignity intended against your Majesty and these Kingdoms.

We have no Reason to doubt, but that, by the Blessing of God on your Majesty's Arms, our Enemies will be disappointed in their Expectations. As your Majesty's Subjects must be too sensible of the Blessings of Liberty, Property, and the free Exercise of their Religion, which they enjoy under your most auspicious Reign, to exchange them for a certain Arbitrary and Tyrannical Government; so the Loyalty and Unanimity of your

D

faithful

faithful Subjects, will greatly tend to discourage these desperate Endeavours to destroy and subvert our excellent Constitution. We therefore beg Leave most humbly to assure your Majesty, of our firm and sincerest Attachment to your sacred Person and Government, and our present happy Establishment in Church and State; and that no Endeavours of ours shall, even at the Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, be wanting to frustrate these Attempts to the Prejudice of both, and to secure the Laws and Liberties of this Country, and the Protestant Succession in your Majesty's most illustrious House, to latest Generations.

*His MAJESTY's most Gracious Answer.*

*I Take very kindly this seasonable Mark of your Duty and Affection to me. The City of London may always depend upon my Protection and Favour; and I have the firmest Confidence, That you will exert your Authority upon this Occasion for the Security of the City and the Preservation of the publick Peace, and for the Support of my Government.*

They were received very graciously, and all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand: And his Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on the Right Hon. Robert Westley, Esq; Lord Mayor, Mr. Serjeant Simon Urlin, Recorder, Mr. Alderman



man *Daniel Lambert*, Mr. Alderman *Robert Willimott*, Mr. Sheriff *Robert Ladbroke*, and Mr. Sheriff *William Calvert*.

*To the King's most Excellent Majesty,*

*The humble ADDRESS of the Merchants of the City of London.*

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Merchants of your City of *London*, having observed, by your Majesty's most gracious Message to your Parliament, that Designs are carrying on by your Majesty's Enemies, in Favour of a Popish Pretender, to disturb the Peace and Quiet of these your Majesty's Kingdoms; think it our indispensable Duty, not to omit this Opportunity of expressing our just Resentment and Indignation at so rash an Attempt.

We have too lively a Sense of the Happiness we enjoy in our Religion and Liberties under your Majesty's mild and auspicious Reign, and of the flourishing Condition of our Trade and Commerce, even in the midst of War, under your paternal Care and Vigilance, not to give your Majesty the strongest Assurances of our highest Gratitude for such invaluable Blessings; nor can we doubt, but by the Blessing of God upon your Majesty's Arms, and the unanimous Support of your faithful Subjects, the Attempts of your Enemies

miſt will recoil upon themſelves, and end in their own Confuſion.

We therefore humbly beg Leave to declare to your Maſteſty our unſhaken Reſolution, that we will, on this critical Conjunction, exert our utmoſt Endeavours for the Support of publick Credit, and at all Times hazard our Lives and Fortunes in Defence of your Maſteſty's ſacred Perſon and Government, and for the Security of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Royal Family.

To which his Maſteſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Answer.

*I Thank you very heartily for this dutiful and affectionate Address. In this ſeaſonable Mark of Zeal and Attachment to my Perſon and Government, from ſo conſiderable a Body of my trading Subjects, cannot but be moſt agreeable to me, and muſt, at this Time, greatly conduce to ſupport the publick Credit; which I ſhall always uſe my utmoſt Endeavours to preſerve and maintain.*

They were very graciously received, and all had the Honour kiſs his Maſteſty's Hand.

*St. James's, Feb. 27.*

This Day the Right Honourable the Earl of Arran, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, with Dr. Hodges the Vice-Chancellor,

lor, and his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, attended by several Heads of Houses, Doctors in the several Faculties, Masters of Arts, and other Members of that learned Body, waited on his Majesty in their Formalities; and being introduced by his Grace the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, Mr Vice-Chancellor presented the following Address.

*To the King's most Excellent Majesty,*

*The Humble ADDRESS of the Chancellor,  
Masters, and Scholars of the University of*

**OXFORD**

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**T**HE undoubted Intelligence receiv'd by your Majesty of an intended Invasion of these your Kingdoms, ought to awaken in all your Subjects an Attention to so interesting an Alarm, and unite their Endeavours effectually to disappoint and defeat an Attempt which threatens to deprive us of all that is valuable to Ourselves, and all that is worth transmitting to our Posterity.

Our Invaders well know, from their own Constitution, the small Value of uncertain Possessions, every Hour liable to the Demand and Seizure of an arbitrary enterprizing Prince: And the Success of your Majesty's Arms will soon, we doubt not, fully convince them, that we are too Wise and Brave a  
People,



People, to part with real for imaginary Property, and are not so infatuated as to purchase the ignominious Exchange, at the vast Expence of pure Religion and *British* Liberty.

The solid and disinterested Principles of Piety and Loyalty, have ever engaged your University of *Oxford* in the Defence of their Sovereigns upon all important Emergencies; and your Majesty may securely rely upon the steady and inviolable Attachment of those Persons, who will ever be guided by the uniform Influence and Direction of such laudable Rules of Conduct and Action.

Permit us therefore to assure your Majesty, of all the Assistance we can contribute on our Part in this critical Conjunction, which we trust will not be vain or ineffectual, as we promise ourselves that Heaven will bear our earnest and continual Prayers for the Preservation of your sacred Person, the Prosperity of your Royal and Illustrious House, and the successful Progress your Arms.

Given at our Convocation-House the 23<sup>d</sup>  
Day of *February*, in the Year of our  
Lord 1743.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return  
this most gracious Answer.

*I* Thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address. The Affection you shew for my Person and Government, and your Concern for  
the

*the Preservation of our happy Constitution in Church and State, give me great Satisfaction. The University may always depend upon my Favour and Protection.*

They all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

*The Humble ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of*  
**CAMBRIDGE.**

*Feb. 20, 1743-4.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of your University of *Cambridge*, beg leave to express our hearty Detestation and Abhorrence of the insolent and perfidious Design to invade your Majesty's Dominions, and impose on us a Popish and abjur'd Pretender.

As we are deeply sensible of the Happiness we enjoy in the Security of our Religious and Civil Rights, under your Majesty's auspicious Government, we cannot but be greatly alarm'd at any Attempts to deprive us of so invaluable Blessings.

These Blessings, Sir, we enjoy in common with our Fellow-Subjects; but as a Body of Men devoted to the Service of Religion and Learning, we are in a particular manner interested in whatever may endanger them, as  
being

being sure to fall with them, among the most early Sacrifices, to the Fury and Revenge of our Popish Adversaries.

Neither they nor we have forgot the glorious Stand made by the Universities against Popery and arbitrary Power, which in a great measure contributed to the late happy Revolution; and they well know, how inconsistent our Sentiments and Principles are with that dreadful and cruel Superstition, which is both the Effect and the Cause of Ignorance.

If we wanted any other Motives, besides those of Duty and Interest, to engage our most zealous and steady Attachment to your Majesty's Person and Government, Gratitude would oblige us, who have been distinguished by the Munificence of your Majesty and your Royal Father, to distinguish ourselves, as well by our utmost Endeavours as our most fervent Prayers, that the same good Cause, animated by the same Royal Spirit, and guarded by the same Divine Providence, which appear'd so remarkable in the late Day of Battle, may triumph over all the Attempts of your Majesty's and our Enemies, to disturb the Peace and interrupt the Prosperity of *Great Britain*.

To which his Majesty was pleas'd to return this most Gracious Answer.

*I thank*



**I** Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address. The just Concern you express for our excellent Constitution in Church and State, is very agreeable to me. The good Example and Influence of the University, will greatly tend to preserve in my People a true Regard for my Government, and a just Zeal for our most holy Religion.

They all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

March 3.

The Address of the Arch-Bishop, Bishops and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, presented to his Majesty by his Grace the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, being introduced by the Hon. Mr. Vice-Chamberlain Finch.

To the King's most excellent Majesty,  
The humble ADDRESS of the Arch-  
bishop, Bishops and Clergy of the Province of  
Canterbury, in Convocation assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

**W**E the Archbishop, Bishops and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, animated with unfeigned and affectionate Loyalty, humbly beg Leave to declare, in the strongest Manner, the just  
E Indigna-

Indignation we feel on the Efforts made by *France* in Favour of a Popish Pretender, solemnly renounced and abjur'd by this Nation.

This wicked and daring Attempt excites, in the Breast of every true *Englishman* and Protestant, the utmost Detestation, and in the most sensible Manner affects all your Majesty's Clergy of the Church of *England*; who, should it prove successful, must unquestionably fall an early Sacrifice to the implacable and certain, though occasionally dissimbled, Rage of Popish Superstition. It is big with every Evil which can undo a free People, subvert the principal Bulwark of the Reformation, and thereby at length destroy the whole Protestant Interest: And it is heinously aggravated by the intended Introduction of a *French* Army, first to ravage and lay waste our dear Country; and, having made *England* a Scene of Blood and Devastation, then to reduce it to the wretched Condition of a *French* Province.

Such an alarming Circumstance adds Horror to our Resentment, and places the faithless and ambitious Enemies of your Majesty's Crown and People in the most odious and detestable Light. Vain Delusion! to imagine that *Englishmen* and Protestants can so lightly part with the most valuable Blessings, purchased at an immense Expence of their Blood and Treasure, and patiently become the Slaves of *France*!

After

After devout Thanks to Almighty God, we are bound in Justice to offer the most grateful Acknowledgments to your Majesty, for the entire Preservation of the Church of *England* in all its Rights and Privileges: And we beg Leave unanimously to assure your Majesty, that, influenced by every Motive, which Duty or Gratitude can suggest, we shall constantly endeavour, as well by our own Example, as by our Labours with the People committed to our Charge, to recommend and enforce, upon all Occasions, especially in the present important Juncture, the most zealous Loyalty and dutiful Regard to your Majesty's Royal Person and Government: And we firmly trust, that very few, if any, of our Fellow Subjects, not infatuated by the Delusions of Popery, can be prevailed upon to sacrifice, with equal Guilt and Folly, the Religion, Freedom and Happiness of their Country, to the enslaving and pernicious Views of our natural and constant Enemies.

We earnestly pray, and assuredly hope, that the same good Providence, greatly propitious to the Protestant Religion and the Liberties of *Europe*, which very lately covered your sacred Head in the Day of Battle, and blessed your Majesty with a signal and ever-memorable Victory, will not suffer any Weapon, formed against you, to prosper, but will still preserve your Royal Person in Safety,



Health and Glory; and long, very long continue to a loyal and thankful People, the many great and invaluable Blessings of your Majesty's wise and happy Reign, and transmit the same in your August and Royal House, to our latest Posterity.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

My Lords, and the rest of the Clergy,  
**I** Thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address. The just Concern you express for the Preservation of our happy Constitution in Church and State, against all Attempts to overturn it, is very acceptable to me: And I doubt not, but your Sentiments and Example will animate my Subjects to unite zealously in the Support of it. You may be firmly assured of the Continuance of my Care and Attention to maintain the Church of England, as by Law established.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The Humble ADDRESS of the Mayor,  
 Aldermen, and Council of the City of  
 EXETER.

May it please your most Excellent Majesty,  
**WE** your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of your City of Exeter, in  
 Chamber

Chamber assembled, humbly beg Leave (on the Occasion of the Intelligence your Majesty has communicated to your Parliament, of an intended Invasion from *France*, in Favour of the eldest Son of the Pretender to your Realms) to approach your Throne with the warmest and most unfeigned Assurances of our stedfast and inviolable Fidelity and Attachment to your sacred Person, Government and Family.

We cannot look upon the Insolence of this Attempt without the greatest Horror and Detestation, from the fullest Conviction of our Hearts, that our Religion, Laws, Liberties, Properties, every Thing that can be thought dear or valuable to *Englishmen*, are inseparably connected with, and can be only secured to us by the Preservation of your Majesty's sacred Person, the Continuance of your auspicious Government, and the Succession in your most illustrious Family.

Engaged by the most affecting Interests, bound by the strongest Ties, influenced by the warmest Gratitude, and the clearest Sense of Duty, we are fully determined, at the Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, to contribute every Thing within our Power towards the Support, Maintenance, and Defence of your Royal Person and Government, and your undoubted Right and Title to the Throne of these Kingdoms, against all Pretenders

tenders and their Adherents, and all other your Majesty's Enemies whatsoever.

And we doubt not but your Majesty, supported by the general Affection of a brave and free Nation, with the Blessing of God on the Justice of your Cause, will easily disappoint and baffle the important Attempts of your Enemies, and return the Mischief on their own Heads, to their Shame and Confusion.

Given under our Common Seal this Twenty third Day of *February*, in the Seventeenth Year of your Majesty's Reign.

*The Humble ADDRESS of the Protestant*  
DISSENTERS *and the* DISSENTING MINISTERS *in and about the Cities of* London *and* Westminster.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

WE humbly beg leave, on this important Occasion to renew the solemn Assurances we lately gave your Majesty of our unalterable Attachment to your sacred Person and Government. It is no great Surprize to us, that an insolent and perfidious Nation, in Revenge for the Repulse they have met with from your Majesty's Arms abroad, should form the Design of Invading you at home, in favour of an out-law'd Popish Pretender. But that any one of those, who live under your Majesty's just and mild Government, should  
be



be so infatuated and abandoned, as to give them any Encouragement, raises our Indignation and Astonishment.

Your Majesty's known Wisdom and Valour; the noble Ardour and Firmness of both your Houses of Parliament, the chearful Concurrence of your faithful Subjects of all Ranks and Orders, in declaring their inviolable Fidelity to your Majesty, the try'd Courage of your Forces, and your Majesty's seasonable Call on your People to Fasting and Prayer, as they justly encourage our Hopes of a long and prosperous Reign, so they may well damp all Expectations of Success in the most inveterate and sanguine of your Enemies.

Our Detestation of Popery, and of that arbitrary Power which would naturally attend, were it ever to be introduced among us, and our Apprehensions of Danger from both, are not at all abated by any such pretended Coalition of Parties, as has left among us no Enemies to your Majesty and our happy Constitution. We therefore think it our Duty and Interest to do our utmost (even at the Hazard of our All in the World) for the Safety of your Royal Person and Government, with which our Civil and Religious Rights are inseparably connected.

And we crave leave to assure your Majesty, that while we endeavour to cultivate such Sentiments in those under our Care, and to  
warm

warm their Breasts with Zeal for your Majesty, and Affection to your Illustrious Family, we will not fail to offer up our most ardent Prayers to God, that he would direct your Majesty's Councils, prosper your Armies, and defeat the Designs of your Enemies in so remarkable a manner, as may convince the whole World, that your sacred Person, your Royal Family, and our dear Country are the Objects of the special Favour and constant Protection of Divine Providence.

To which his Majesty was pleas'd to return the following most gracious Answer.

**I** Thank you for this Address, and for this fresh Mark of your Duty and Affection to my Person and Government. You may always depend on the Continuance of my Protection.

They all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

The Address of his Majesty's Protestant Subjects the People called *Quakers*.

To

To GEORGE the Second, King of Great Britain, &c. *The humble ADDRESS of his Majesty's Subjects the People called QUAKERS.*

*May it please the King,*

**WE** thy faithful and peaceable Subjects, being deeply concern'd for the Safety and Preservation of thy Royal Person, Family and Government, beg Leave to approach thy Throne, to declare our Abhorrence and Detestation of all Plots and Conspiracies, for the Subversion of our Religion, Laws and Liberties, and the introducing Popery and Arbitrary Power, and of all Attempts whatsoever to disturb the Repose and Tranquillity of these thy Kingdoms, and to assure thee, that we are determin'd, by the Assistance of Almighty God, in our respective Stations, stedfastly to continue thy loyal Subjects, and, agreeable to our known Principles, to contribute all in our Power for the Preservation of the publick Peace. Duty and Affection oblige us to express our grateful Acknowledgments for those inestimable Blessings, our Religious and Civil Liberties, which we enjoy under thy mild and gracious Administration. May the Almighty be pleased to direct thy Councils by his Wisdom, and make thee, O King, the happy Instrument to calm and compose the present Differences of Europe, and the glorious Means of re-establishing Peace and Tranquillity: May his Divine  
F Providence,



Providence, who hath preserved thee in imminent Dangers, protect thee against all thine Enemies, make thy Reign over us long and prosperous, and continue a Succession of thy Royal Offspring, the Blessings of a free and happy People to late Posterity.

Signed in Behalf of the said People,  
London, the 9th Day of the first  
Month, called *March* 1743.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

*I Thank you for this very dutiful and loyal Address: And you may rely upon my Constant Protection.*

*The ADDRESS of the French Protestant REFUGEES, presented to his Majesty by General St. Hyppolite: Which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.*

SIRE,

**V**OS très soumis et très fideles Sujets, les Protestants *François* Refugies, viennent avec empressement aux pieds de votre Trône, pour vous renouveler les assurances de leur Fidelité et de leur Zèle. Attachés à votre Majesté, et à son auguste Maison par les liens sacrés de la Religion, pour laquelle ils ont souffert; et par ceux de la Reconnaissance, de l'Inclination, et du Devoir; sensibles

fibles au bonheur dont ils jouissent sous votre Gouvernement, au milieu de l'illustre et Généreuse Nation dont ils font partie, ils n'ont pu regarder qu'avec horreur, l'audacieuse, et detestable entreprise, formé en faveur du Papisme, contre le Trône de votre Majesté, la Religion, les Loix, et la Prosperité de ces Royaumes; Intérêts pour lesquels nous serons toujours prêts à sacrifier nos biens, et nos vies.

Nous nous assurons, Sire, que le même Dieu qui vous couvrit de sa Protection dans le Jour des Alarmes, dans ce Jour, où l'Intrepidité et le Courage Heroïque de votre Majesté, se montra avec tant de Gloire, et qui confondit vos Enemis, saura dissiper de nouveau le Conseil des Nations, et mettre à néant les Dessesins des Peuples.

Benisoit Dieu, qui a formé vos mains au Combat, et vos doigts à la Bataille; et qui vous a donné la Victoire. Veuille à l'avenir le Tout Puissant avoir toujours votre Majesté en sa Sauvegarde, donner à ses desseins des Succès heureux, d'où resulte la Paix, et la Prosperité de vos Royaumes; et prolongeant les Jours de votre Majesté, pour le Bonheur de ses Peuples, l'apui de la Cause Protestante, et la Consolation de ceux qui l'ont à Coeur; faire qu'il y ait toujours jusqu'à la fin des Siècles, quelqu'un de votre Auguste Famille, assis sur le Trône de ces Royaumes, pour suivre vos grandes Vuës, et marcher sur vos glorieuses Traces.

These Addresses were attended and followed by great Numbers from the principal Counties, Cities and Boroughs, being all full of the most dutiful, loyal, and affectionate Speeches, declaring their Detestation of a Popish Pretender, and that perfidious Nation that supported and abetted him.

His Majesty received them all with the greatest Marks of Esteem, and was pleas'd to honour with Knighthood, *Charles Eggleton Esq;* *William Smith Esq;* and *James Creed, Esq;* Commissioners of the Lieutenancy of the City of London; as also *Samuel Gower Esq;* *Clifford Williams Phillips Esq;* *Thomas De Veil Esq;* Justices of the Peace for the Liberty of the Tower of London.

However, the *French* continuing to make great Preparations at *Dunkirk* and other Ports for the Embarkation of Forces, vainly flattering themselves of Success, by observing the Warmth of some of our Debates on particular Occasions, it was thought expedient not only to march the greatest part of our Forces to the Sea-Coasts (there being near twenty Thousand in *Flanders*) but also to send General *Wentworth* to Mr. *Trevor* our Minister at *Holland*, to demand the Troops stipulated by the Treaties, to be immediately transported hither.

Accordingly Mr. *Trevor*, on the 29th of February, N. S. presented to the States General the following Memorial, demanding the Succour of 6000 Men, stipulated by the Treaties,



ties, to be immediately sent over into *Great Britain*. The States General, notwithstanding their having been before assembled in the Morning of that Day, were pleased to appoint an extraordinary Meeting at Seven in the Evening, in order to receive the said Application from Mr. *Trevor*, and immediately, upon the Receipt of it, sent their Agent to his House, to acquaint him, that their High Mightinesses had unanimously consented to his Majesty's Requisition of the Six Thousand Men, and had directed Orders to be forthwith sent to their Admiralties, to accelerate the manning of such Ships of War as were in a Condition of being the soonest put to Sea; adding the strongest and most cordial Professions of their High Mightinesses unalterable Attachments to his Majesty's Person and Government.

*High and Mighty Lords,*

**T**HE common Interests and solemn Engagements, so often renewed, which constitute between your High Mightinesses and the King of *Great Britain* an Union, more natural and intimate than any now subsisting between any other allied Powers in *Europe*, do not leave his Majesty any Room to doubt, but that your High Mightinesses will answer the Demand, which I have now the Honour to make in his Name, with an Heartiness and Zeal proportion'd to the Dissatisfaction and Concern, with which you  
must

must have heard of the Proceedings that occasion it. Your High Mightinesses are already informed of the Indignity offered to his Majesty and the whole *English* Nation by *France*, in receiving into her Dominions, and concealing in a mysterious Manner for above the Space of a Month, the Eldest Son of the Pretender. Your High Mightinesses have also too good Informations, to be ignorant of the suspicious Measures taken before or after this Attempt upon the Dignity of the King my Master, and upon the Religion and the Liberty of my Country. The great Naval Armaments made by *France*, without her having any Enemy to fear for herself, or any acknowledged Ally to succour by Sea; the Motions of her Officers and of her Troops all along the Coasts of the Channel; the extraordinary Provision made by her there of all Sorts of Warlike Stores; the Stopping, in all her Ports, from *Britany* quite to *Flanders*, of all Vessels proper for Transports; the Embarkation of Musquets, Field Pieces, Chevaux de Frise, Bridles, Saddles, and all Kinds of Arms proper for a Descent; the Sailing of the *Brest* Squadron, and its Motions, which can no longer be misunderstood: In short, the Assemblage of all the abovementioned Preparatives at *Dunkirk*, a Rendezvous the nearest to, and which gives the justest Cause of Suspicion to *Great Britain*: All these Circumstances, I say, would

not doubt how easily have

have been sufficient Proofs of the evil Intentions of *France* against the Person and Crown of the King, either for invading his Dominions, or for stirring up and fomenting Divisions in them, though she had not besides by a Declaration, just made to his Majesty's Minister at *Paris*, renounced, in a manner, the Treaties which subsist between the two Crowns, and particularly that of 1717, made with the Concurrence, and under the Guaranty of your High Mightinesses.

Such Measures, and such Appearances, are more than sufficient to give the King my Master a full Right to demand, as I have the Honour to do by the present Memorial, in a solemn and pressing manner, the Granting of the Succour which he is intitled to by virtue of the Perpetual Defensive League signed the 3d of *March* 1678, and the Separate Articles thereof, conformably to the Sense and to the Interpretation of the Guaranty and reciprocal Succour, which was finally determined and settled by an Act expressly made between the two Powers the 3d of *April* 1716; the Whole renewed and confirmed by the last Treaty which your High Mightinesses concluded in the Year 1728 with his Majesty who now happily reigns, some time after his Accession to the Crown.

It is, High and Mighty Lords, upon Motives so pressing, and in Consequence of Engagements so clear, as those which I have  
just



just laid before your High Mightinesses, that I have the Honour to desire that you would immediately dispatch your Orders, that a Body of 6000 Men of your National Infantry, with a suitable Number of Officers, do repair with all Diligence to *Willenstadt* for the Service of his Majesty, where I have Orders from the King to hold in Readiness the Vessels necessary for transporting them.

His Majesty commands me moreover to require of your High Mightinesses, that, till Circumstances may enable you to afford more effectually that Succour which you are engaged to furnish by Sea, by virtue of the Treaties before mentioned, you would be pleased to give Orders to some of your Vessels of War, which are in Readiness, and nearest at Hand, to convoy the said Body of 6000 Men into *England*.

Altho', by the Blessing of God, his Majesty has an assured Resource against the Attempts of his Enemies, whosoever they be, in the vigorous Measures which he has already taken, and in the approved Fidelity of his Subjects, he has nevertheless thought himself under an Obligation to take this additional Precaution in regard to the Dignity of his Crown, to his Paternal Tenderness for his People, to the Constancy of his Endeavours for the Publick Liberty, and to the greater Security of the Protestant Religion, all which are threaten'd at one and the same Time by  
the

the extraordinary Preparations which are making almost within Sight of his Kingdoms.

The Confidence which the King has always had, and which his Majesty will always have, in the so-often-experienced Friendship and good Faith of your High Mightinesses, makes him firmly to depend upon an immediate and favourable Answer to this Demand, and such a one as his Majesty cannot but expect from true Friends and Allies, religious Observers of their Engagements, and zealous Defenders of Religion and Liberty; the only Sources as well of the Glory and Happiness of the two Nations, as of the Hatred of our envious Neighbours.

Done at the *Hague* the 29th of *February*, 1744. Signed,

R. TREVOR.

*March 2, N. S.* The States General took the following Resolution. Having been deliberated, by Resumption upon the Memorial of Mr. *Trevor*, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, presented to their High Mightinesses upon the 29th of last Month, by which pursuant to the Order of his said Majesty, he informs their High Mightinesses of the very just Grounds of Suspicion which arise from the Arrival of the eldest Son of the Pretender in *France*, the extraordinary Preparations

G

and

and Motions by Sea and Land, and particularly the Fitting out and Sailing of a Squadron from *Brest*, and the Assemblage of Troops and Transport Ships along the Coasts, especially at *Dunkirk*, that a Design has been formed to make an Invasion upon some Part of his Majesty's Dominions; demanding, by Virtue of the Treaties and Alliances subsisting between his Majesty and their High Mightinesses, that they would immediately dispatch their Orders for a Body of Six Thousand Men of their national Infantry to repair to *Willemstadt*, to be embarked there and transported into *England*; demanding also, that till such Time as their High Mightinesses shall be able to give the entire Succour, which by the Treaties they are engaged to furnish by Sea, some of their Ships of War, which are in Readiness, be employed to convoy the said Troops; all which is more fully set forth in the said Memorial, and in the Acts of the 29th of the last Month. In Consequence thereof, it hath been thought fit, and resolved, to give Mr. *Trevor* the following Answer upon his said Memorial: That the Umbrage which has been taken, as if the Kingdoms of his *Britannick* Majesty were threatened with an Invasion, from the Arrival of the eldest Son of the Pretender in *France*, from the Sailing of the *Brest* Squadron, and from the Preparations and Motions which are making along the Coasts, and particularly at *Dunkirk*,  
in



in order to make an Imbarkation of Troops there, cannot be looked upon but as extremely well founded; that their High Mightinesses do so greatly esteem his Majesty, and his Friendship, and take so great a Part in the Preservation and Welfare of his Majesty, and his Kingdoms, that no Foreign Power do create Disorders therein, and that no Invasion be made upon the present Constitution as by Law established; and considering not only their Treaties, and Alliances, which oblige them to support his Majesty in his lawful Government, and his Kingdoms in their Religion and Liberties, but also their own Interests, as judging, that the Preservation of their own State, and of their own Religion and Liberty, under the Assistance of the Almighty, depends in a great Measure upon the strict Union and Alliances between the Crown of *Great Britain* and their Republick; In Consequence thereof, they do not hesitate a Moment to grant his Majesty immediately the Succour of 6000 Men, and have already chosen, and given Orders for the Transportation of six Battalions into *England*, as soon as possible: That they will immediately inform themselves whether there be in the Ports belonging to the Republick, any Vessels of War in a Condition to serve as a Convoy to the said Troops, of which they are not certain; that their High Mightinesses being firmly persuaded, that in this Conjunction

ture their Interests are one and the same with those of his Majesty, they will be ready and willing to give his Majesty all the Assistance which the common Interests and the good Faith of the Treaties require, and which is in their Power.

Pursuant to these Orders 6000 Men are already landed here.

During this Time of Danger and Suspicion, it was thought proper to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act, that the King might have it in his Power to take and detain any suspected Person as long as it should be deem'd necessary. The *Habeas Corpus* Act is the great Writ of *English* Liberty, and was originally ordain'd by the Common Law of the Land, as a Remedy for such as were unjustly imprison'd, to procure their Liberty. It lies where one is indicted for any Crime or Trepas before Justices of the Peace, or in a Court of any Franchise, and being imprison'd for the same, hath offered sufficient Bail, but it is refused where bailable, he may then have this Writ out of the King's Bench to remove himself thither, and answer the Cause there. And the Course in this Case is, first to procure a *Certiorari* out of the Chancery, directed to the Justices for removing the Indictment into the King's Bench; and upon that to procure this Writ to the Sheriff, for the causing his Body to be brought at a certain Day.

By the Statute of 31. *Char.* II. Chap. 2. a Person in Prison may have an *Habeas Corpus* from

from any Judge on Complaint made, and on view of the Copy of the Warrant of Commitment (unless he be committed for Treason or Felony specially expressed in the Warrant, or other Offences not bailable) which *Habeas Corpus* shall be returnable immediately; and upon Certificate of the Cause of Commitment, the Prisoner shall be discharged on Bail to appear in the Court of King's Bench the next Term, or at the next Assizes, &c. where the Offence is cognizable: And Persons committed for Treason or Felony (specially expressed in the Warrant) on Prayer in open Court the first Week of the Term, or Day of Sessions, &c. are to be brought to Trial; and if not indicted the next Term or Sessions after Commitment, upon a Motion the last Day of the Term, &c. they shall be let out upon Bail; except it appears upon Oath, that the King's Witnesses are not ready; and if on Prayer they are not indicted or tried the second Term after Commitment, they shall be discharged.

*The Form of a Habeas Corpus returnable immediately.*

**G**EORGE the Second, &c. To the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. Greeting. We command you, that the Body of *A. B.* in our Prison under your Custody detained, as 'tis said, together with the Day and Cause of his Taking and Detaining, by whatsoever Name  
the



the said *A. B.* shall be charged in the same, you have under safe and secure Conduct, before our beloved and faithful *John* our Chief Justice, assigned to hold Pleas before us, at his Chamber situate in *the* immediately after the Receipt of this Writ, to do and receive all those things, which the same our Chief Justice shall then and there consider in this Particular, *etc.*

Notwithstanding these Precautions, and the great Unanimity which appear'd in all Ranks and Conditions of Men to support his Majesty, the *French* continued their foolish Design of an Invasion; and we have just receiv'd the following Account of their Proceedings from *February* the 19th. viz. That on *Sunday* 15th of *February*, a considerable Number of Soldiers embark'd on board twenty Bilanders and twenty Fishing Boats, lying in the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, in order to be put on board the Transports in *Dunkirk* Road, amounting in the whole to about 4600 Men: That the same Evening about forty Carriages, with Cannon of different Sizes, Ammunition, &c. pass'd through the Town down to the Key: That on *Tuesday* the 21st, several *French* Officers were busy about exchanging their *French* Money for *English*, declaring they expected to be in *England* on the *Friday* or *Saturday* following at farthest: That

That four *French* Men of War and a Frigate came that Day, being the 21<sup>st</sup> of *February*, into *Dunkirk-Road*: That on *Wednesday February* 22, a great Number of Muskets, (said to be 20000) were put on board a Transport-Ship in the Harbour, which, as several Officers said, were intended for the *English* that should join them: That a large Quantity of Bridles and Saddles were also embark'd: That it was talk'd amongst the Officers, that some *French* Men of War were gone towards the West of *England*, in order to draw the *English* Fleet from the Downs, which if they could do, the Transports, with the Troops from *Dunkirk*, would then go up the *Thames*; but that if the *English* Fleet remain'd in the Downs, the *French* Troops would then land either at *Dungeness* in *Kent*, or at *Pevensey-Bay* in *Sussex*: That on *Friday February* 24, near 7000 Men were put on board the Transports; and that it was reported, that the Embarkation was to consist of 16000 Men: That on *Saturday* the 25<sup>th</sup> of *February*, there having been a violent Storm of Wind, towards the Break of Day, five Transport-Ships, a Dogger, and three Bilanders, were driven on Shore on the Sands: That the *French* acknowledged that 5 or 600 Soldiers were drowned; that two Bilanders, with Soldiers, sunk, and all the Men were drowned: That on the 28<sup>th</sup> of *February*, the Wind changed and blew

very hard, and a large Transport-Ship was driven on shore, and several others made Signals of Distress.

On the 6th and 7th of this Instant *March*, the Storm continuing, many more Transports and Bilanders were wrecked, and great Numbers of the following Regiments, who were embarked on this designed Expedition, were lost, which we imagine has postpon'd their Invasion for the Present, to the great Disappointment of this perfidious Nation,

A List of the Troops embarked to invade England, commanded by Gen. Count Saxe, Lieut. Gen. *M. de Luttau*, and four Major Generals. The whole consisting of sixteen Battalions, and four Squadrons of Dragoons without Horses.

|                           | Batt. |                             | Batt. |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|
| <i>Monaco</i> , - - -     | 3     | <i>Royal Marine</i> , - -   | 1     |
| <i>D'Eu</i> , - - -       | 2     | <i>Beaufremont</i> , - -    | 1     |
| <i>Goudrin</i> , - - -    | 2     | <i>Diesbach Swiss</i> , -   | 2     |
| <i>Soissonois</i> , - - - | 1     | <i>LaCour auChautre</i> , 2 |       |
| <i>Languedoc</i> , - - -  | 1     | <i>Royal Corsican</i> - -   | 1     |

Dragoons, *Dauphin*, 4 Squadrons.

APPEN-



## APPENDIX.

*The several OATHS, &c. to be adminis-  
ter'd to Roman Catholicks, by the Justices  
of the Peace throughout England, &c.*

*Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration.*

**I** *A. B.* do sincerely promise and swear, That  
I will be faithful, and bear true Allegi-  
ance to His Majesty King George :

*So help me God.*

**I** *A. B.* do swear, That I do from my Heart  
abhor, detest, and abjure, as impious and  
heretical, that damnable Doctrine and Posi-  
tion, That Princes excommunicated or depriv-  
ed by the Pope, or any Authority of the See  
of *Rome*, may be Deposed or Murdered by  
their Subjects, or any other whatsoever. And  
I do declare, That no foreign Prince, Person,  
Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath or ought  
to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority,  
Pre-eminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical  
or Spiritual, within this Realm :

*So help me God.*

**I** *A. B.* do truly and sincerely acknowledge,  
profess, testify, and declare in my Consci-  
ence, before God and the World, That our  
Sovereign Lord King George is lawful and  
rightful

H

rightful King of this Realm, and all other His Majesty's Dominions and Countries thereunto belonging. And I do solemnly and sincerely declare, That I do believe in my Conscience, that the Person pretended to be the Prince of *Wales*, during the Life of the late King *James*, and since his Decease pretending to be, and taking upon himself the Stile and Title of King of *England*, by the Name of *James* the Third, or of *Scotland*, by the Name of *James* the Eighth, or the Stile and Title of King of *Great Britain*, hath not any Right or Title whatsoever to the Crown of this Realm, or any other the Dominions thereto belonging: And I do renounce, refuse, and abjure any Allegiance or Obedience to him. And I do swear, That I will bear Faith and true Allegiance to His Majesty King *George*, and Him will defend, to the utmost of my Power, against all traiterous Conspiracies and Attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against His Person, Crown, or Dignity. And I will do my utmost Endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty, and His Successors, all Treasons and traiterous Conspiracies which I shall know to be against Him, or any of Them. And I do faithfully promise, to the utmost of my Power, to support, maintain, and defend the Succession of the Crown against him the said *James*, and all other Persons whatsoever; which Succession, by an Act, intituled,

ed, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*, is and stands limited to the Princess *Sophia*, Electoress and Dutcheſs Dowager of *Hanover*, and the Heirs of Her Body, being Protestants. And all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear, according to these express Words by me spoken, and according to the plain and common Sense and Understanding of the same Words, without any Equivocation, mental Evasion, or secret Reservation whatsoever. And I do make this Recognition, Acknowledgement, Abjuration, Renunciation, and Promise, heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the true Faith of a Christian:

*So help me God.*

*The Declaration of the 30th of Charles II.*

**I** *A. B.* do solemnly and sincerely in the Presence of God profess, testify and declare, That I do believe that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any Transubstantiation of the Elements of Bread and Wine into the Body and Blood of Christ at or after the Consecration thereof by any Person whatsoever. And that the Invocation or Adoration of the Virgin *Mary*, or any other Saint, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, as they are now used in the Church of *Rome*, are superstitious and idolatrous. And I do solemnly in the

H 2

Presence



Presence of God profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this Declaration, and every Part thereof, in the plain and ordinary Sense of the Words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by *English* Protestants, without any Evasion, Equivocation, or mental Reservation whatsoever, and without any Dispensation already granted me for this Purpose by the Pope, or any other Authority or Person whatsoever, or without any Hope of any such Dispensation from any Person or Authority whatsoever; or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or Man, or absolved of this Declaration, or any Part thereof, altho' the Pope, or any other Person, or Persons whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning.

*The ASSURANCE for Scotland.*

**I** *A. B.* do, in the Sincerity of my Heart, Assert, Acknowledge, and Declare, That, His Majesty King *George* is the only Lawful and Undoubted Sovereign of this Realm, as well *de Jure*, that is, of Right, King, as *de Facto*, that is, in the Possession and Exercise of the Government; and therefore I do sincerely and faithfully Promise and Engage, That I will, with Heart and Hand, Life and Goods, Maintain and Defend His Majesty's Title and Government, against the Person pretended

pretended to be Prince of *Wales* during the Life of the King *James*, and since his Decease pretending to be, and taking upon himself the Stile and Title of King of *England*, by the Name of *James* the Third, or of *Scotland*, by the Name of *James* the Eighth, or the Stile and Title of King of *Great Britain*, and his Adherents, and all other Enemies, who either by open or secret Attempts shall Disturb or Disquiet His Majesty in the Possession and Exercise thereof.

*So help me God.*

*Copies of SUMMONS's to be sent by the Justices of the Peace to Roman Catholicks.*

Mr.

**WE** his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberties of *WESTMINSTER*, whose Hands and Seals are hereunto set (in Obedience to his said Majesty's late Proclamation for putting the Laws in execution against Papists and Nonjurors, and for commanding all Papists and reputed Papists to depart from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and from within ten Miles of the same, and for confining Papists and reputed Papists to their Habitations, and for putting in execution the Laws again Riots and Rioters, and also in pursuance and by virtue of the Statutes in that Behalf) do hereby Sum-

mon and Require you personally to be and  
appear before us, or any two or more of us  
the said Justices, in the Vestry-Room of the  
Parish Church of the Parish of

or Liberties on  
next, being the Day of

at of the Clock  
in the noon, then and there to take

the Oaths mentioned, expressed and appointed  
to be taken in and by one Act of Parliament

made in the first Year of the Reign of their  
late Majesties King William and Queen Ma-

ry, entitled, *An Act for the abrogating the  
Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and ap-*

*pointing other Oaths;* and in and by one  
other Act of Parliament made in the first

Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King  
George the First, entitled, *An Act for the*

*farther Security of his Majesty's Person and  
Government, and the Succession of the Crown*

*in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, be-*

*ing Protestants, and for extinguishing the  
Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and*

*his open and secret Abettors.* Given under  
our Hands and Seals this Day of

in the Year of our Lord

17 To



To

IN pursuance of a Warrant under the Hands  
and Seals of                      of his Majesty's Justices  
of the Peace for the City and Liberties of  
*Westminster* to me directed, bearing Date the  
Day of                      instant: I  
do hereby give you Notice to appear in Per-  
son before the said Justices, or any two or more  
of them, in the Vestry-Room of the Parish  
Church of the Parish of St.

                    within the Liberty of *West-*  
*minster*, on                      being the  
Day of                      at                      of the  
Clock in the                      noon, then and there  
to make, repeat, and subscribe the Declara-  
tion set down and expressed in an Act of  
Parliament made in the thirtieth Year of  
the Reign of the late King *Charles* the Se-  
cond, intituled, *An Act for the more effectual*  
*preserving the King's Person and Government,*  
*by disabling Papists from sitting in either*  
*House of Parliament.* Dated this  
Day of                      in the Year of our Lord  
17

{ one of the Constables of the  
said Parish of St.

CON-

## CONTENTS.

|                                                                                          |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>THE Pretender's Son's Journey from Rome to Calais</b>                                 | Page 4   |
| <b>15000 Troops march from Flanders to Dunkirk, to embark with Him to invade England</b> | 9        |
| <b>The King's Message to the House on this Occasion, Feb. 15, 1743</b>                   | 10       |
| <b>The humble Address of the Lords and Commons</b>                                       | 11       |
| <b>The Duke of Newcastle's Letter to Mr. Thompson, and his Answers</b>                   | 12 to 17 |
| <b>Captain Ridley's Information on Oath</b>                                              | 17       |
| <b>Both Houses address His Majesty</b>                                                   | 22       |
| <b>Proclamation against Papists issued</b>                                               | 23       |
| <b>Earl of Barrymore, William Cecil, Esq. and Mr. Carte taken up</b>                     | 24       |
| <b>The City Address</b>                                                                  | 25       |
| <b>Merchants Address</b>                                                                 | 27       |
| <b>Oxford and Cambridge</b>                                                              | 29 to 32 |
| <b>Canterbury and Exeter</b>                                                             | 33 to 36 |
| <b>Dissenters and Quakers</b>                                                            | 38 to 41 |
| <b>French Protestant Refugees</b>                                                        | 42       |
| <b>Mr. Trevor's Memorial to the States</b>                                               | 45       |
| <b>The States Generals Resolution</b>                                                    | 49       |
| <b>Habeas Corpus Act suspended</b>                                                       | 52       |
| <b>Form of a Habeas Corpus</b>                                                           | 53       |
| <b>The Invasion prevented by a Storm</b>                                                 | 54       |
| <b>A List of the French Troops that were embark'd to invade England</b>                  | 56       |
| <b>Oaths to be administer'd to Roman Catholics</b>                                       | 57       |
| <b>The Declaration of the 30th of Charles 2d, they are to repeat and subscribe</b>       | 59       |
| <b>The Insurance for Scotland</b>                                                        | 60       |
| <b>Copies of Summons sent by the Justices to Roman Catholics</b>                         | 61       |